

MADERO MINIMIZES UPRISING OF DIAZ

Denies He'll Resign and Will
Throw All His Power Against
Ex-President's Nephew.

THE SITUATION CRITICAL

Resignation of Cabinet De-
manded—Diaz Gaining and
May Try to Capture
Tampico.

Mexico City, Oct. 17.—President Madero minimized the importance of the rebel movement under Felix Diaz in the course of an interview today. He also reiterated his oft repeated declaration that he would not resign.

"Undoubtedly the news of the uprising under Felix Diaz has caused great alarm," he said, "but it should not be given more importance than it has, which, in my judgment, is not great.

"The discontented will take occasion again to call for my resignation from my post, but as I have declared on other occasions, the loyalty of the government is undeniable. Therefore, I shall never resign before my term expires. Only death can remove me from the Presidency before that time."

President Madero's administration appears to have reached a critical point, however. The resignation of the cabinet was demanded in the Chamber of Deputies last night by Deputy Querido Moreno, but the president of the chamber refused to permit discussion, and the motion will come up again.

A trainload of troops from the State of Morelos reached the capital last night and will reinforce General Beltran in the campaign against Diaz. The day before the fall of Vera Cruz the Legislature of the State of Morelos formally protested to the central government against the weakness of the federal forces in that state and requested reinforcements, in view of the increase in the number of Zapatista bands operating there.

The government, however, has determined to throw all its power against Diaz, even if it should become necessary to ignore for the present its war with the Zapatistas, the factions under other revolutionary leaders and the roving bands of rebels who are operating in many regions generally.

General Diaz is said to be gaining strength in the coast country, and it is believed will make an effort to occupy the port of Tampico, although early advice do not indicate a formal movement toward the interior.

Diaz Wants Peace for All.
Peace for all is what Felix Diaz professes in a proclamation issued last night and copies of which have reached the capital.

President Madero and his family are already besieged in the document. The President is accused of being a murderous tyrant, whom Diaz calls on all, especially the army, to assist him in overthrowing.

Diaz promises that once peace has been restored to the country, elections will be honestly conducted. In the mean time the provisional government will, he says, be carried on by honest and capable men, regardless of political affiliations.

At a meeting of the Vera Cruz Chamber of Commerce Felix Diaz uttered the assurance that no forced loans would be made.

The rebel forces have been disposed at strategic points, and one detachment has been sent west to cut the railways, so as to prevent the approach of military trains from the capital.

A detachment of government troops sent from this city last night has been recalled and confined to quarters. The government insists that Commodore Azueta is still able to control the gunboats, and has given him orders to bombard Vera Cruz.

Jalapa and Cordoba are reported to have fallen into the power of the Diaz army. Although no confirmation of this has been received, there is reason to regard the report as true. General Aguilar with his followers is said to be in occupation of Jalapa, and another detachment of rebels to be marching on Cordoba.

The Governor of the State of Vera Cruz is reported to have been arrested at Jalapa. Another report says Matamoros and Tampaulpas have been taken by General Manuel Mendizábal.

The rebellious troops, with Felix Diaz and Colonel Diaz Ordaz at their head, left Vera Cruz early today, following the line of the Mexican Railway, to meet the government troops from Mariano and Acapulco.

The collector of customs at Vera Cruz turned over nearly half a million in gold to the rebels and closed the customs house. Shipping business is, therefore, at a standstill.

New Uprisings Reported.

Reports have reached here also of new uprisings in various parts of the republic, including the city of Pachuca, only fifty miles from the capital. Besides this, the loyalty of the army is questioned. Doubts as to the specific object of the Diaz revolt were removed when he was proclaimed provisional president by Colonel Jose Diaz Ordaz, his cousin and commander of the 21st Infantry, stationed at Vera Cruz.

So far advanced are the plans of Diaz and his supporters that they are said to have already selected a provisional cabinet. Among those composing it is General Bernardo Reyes, who is now in the military prison of the capital as the result of the failure of an attempted rebellion a year ago. He has been named Minister for War. Francisco de la Barra, ex-provisional President, has been slated for the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, while Alberto Garcia Granados, who was Minister of the Interior under de la Barra, is mentioned for the same portfolio.

The Department of Communications, according to the rebel plan, is to go to Alberto Robles Gil, now Governor of Jalisco, who, it is said, may formally throw his state into rebellion as the result of a sharp quarrel with President Madero, who recently demanded his resignation.

Commodore Azueta appears to be the only government officer at Vera Cruz holding out against Diaz. His fleet, including the gunboats Bravo and Morelos, the only formidable vessels in the Gulf, is now tied up at the pier. On each of them will be two guns of heavy calibre, but from each were taken yesterday the four quick firers they carried, which have been added to the battery captured by the rebels.

It is expected that the Bravo and the Morelos will be sent to Tampico to assist in taking that port for the rebels.

Commodore Azueta made efforts to induce the captains and crews of the boats to remain loyal, but, failing in that, he went to the island of Ulloa, which is close to the shore and is used as a military prison, and there he defied Diaz to come and take him. He has since sent

word that his classmate, Diaz, would not fight him, and Diaz, reciprocating, left him in charge of the fort.

Monterrey, Mexico, Oct. 17.—According to reports from a trustworthy source, the Mexican gunboats Bravo and Morelos, seized by General Felix Diaz at Vera Cruz, sailed today for Tampico, with the avowed intention of taking that port. Tampico has a large American colony. General Trevino, commander of this military zone, has expressed confidence as to the loyalty of the federal troops at Tampico. Subsequent resistance is expected in the event of an attack by the Diaz forces.

HOW DIAZ TOOK VERA CRUZ

Ernesto Madero Tells of General's Entry Into City.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Mexico City, Oct. 17.—Ernesto Madero, the Foreign Minister, gave to The Tribune correspondent today his views of the uprising of General Felix Diaz.

"Diaz arose against the government early yesterday," he said, "marching into the city with 110 cavalry, seventy infantry, forty rurales and 140 volunteers. The 21st Battalion, commanded by his cousin, joined him after all the officers, excepting the colonel, his cousin, had refused to turn traitors and were arrested. The rebels went to the house of General Hernandez, head of the garrison, and when he refused to join in the uprising they arrested him.

The 19th Battalion surrendered to the rebels, but the government was informed it refused to take part in the uprising. Captain Carvallo, commander of the gunboat Bravo, who had conspired with Diaz, attempted to lead 800 men, comprising the crews of the six gunboats in the harbor, to pronounce for Diaz.

"Commodore Azueta, deposed Carvallo and assumed a hostile attitude against the rebels, immediately defying their government by his action and asking for orders. Diaz, with fewer than one thousand men, has possession of Vera Cruz.

"He is a cul de sac. On one side he is menaced by the guns of the warships and the garrison of the fortress of San Juan de Ulloa. On the land side he will be attacked at once by four thousand men, provided with a great quantity of artillery, who are converging on the city, in command of General Beltran. The artillery is in charge of Colonel Navarrete, who did splendid work in Chihuahua against Orozco.

"The government regards the situation as unpleasant, but not alarming nor serious. Diaz has no important following and little money. He and his fellow conspirators will be captured promptly, tried and executed. There is no truth in the reports that Yucatan and the cities of Pachuca and Orizaba have pronounced against the government."

Private dispatches from Vera Cruz say that the Diaz uprising has evoked little enthusiasm in Vera Cruz, and that little confidence is entertained there that Diaz will succeed. Diaz is believed to be counting on the aid of the army, but the extent of his popularity with the army is problematical. Probably it has been overestimated.

He never rendered any conspicuous service in the ranks. As between Diaz and General Reyes, the latter was a hundred times stronger with the military element. When Reyes rebelled last winter not an army man followed him.

It is difficult to see in the face of this how Diaz can expect to gain any considerable support from the army. Diaz's power and influence came to him through his uncle, the former President. For many years he was chief of police of the federal district.

When President Diaz was forced out by Madero Felix Diaz went down with the wreck. He resigned his office. Since then he has held no command in the army and has been devoting himself to his personal affairs. He aspired to the governorship of the State of Oaxaca and announced himself a candidate. In opposition to him was Benito Juarez, a son of the President of Mexico during the French intervention, who also was a native of Oaxaca.

Diaz was greatly disappointed that his candidacy did not arouse more than a passing degree of enthusiasm among the voters of Oaxaca. He retired from the canvass, and then Juarez was elected. Approaching fifty years of age, Diaz is credited with possessing energy and intelligence above the average.

Among the Americans of this city he is well known and liked. His name and family connections can hardly be expected to popularize him with the opponents of the administration.

FEAR MADERO IS IN PERIL

Washington Officials Doubtful
of Issue—Des Moines Sent.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, Oct. 17.—The Madero government in Mexico is now seriously menaced and is in grave danger, in the opinion of officials in Washington, who are competent to judge of the significance of the rebellion of Felix Diaz, nephew of the former President.

The younger Diaz is admitted to have many friends both in the federal army and among the rebels now in the field. It is realized that there is a possibility, if not a probability, that the various factions or elements now opposing the Madero administration may unite under his leadership. Should this come to pass, it is believed here, the Madero government would probably be overthrown.

Dispatches to the Department of State from Mexico confirm the reports of the uprising in Vera Cruz and add that there is much sympathy for Diaz in Mexico City. Practically all news of the latest revolt has come from Mexico City, it being reported that the federal lines are refusing messages, alleging that communication with Vera Cruz has been interrupted by a severe cyclone. The messages received indicate that the Diaz revolution is growing rapidly.

Expecting trouble at Vera Cruz and a possible battle in the event that the federal attempt to recapture the city, the Navy Department today issued an order for the cruiser Des Moines, which is due to arrive at Progreso, Yucatan, to-night, to return immediately to Vera Cruz to protect American lives and property.

Commander Hughes of the Des Moines will have full power to exercise his own discretion in safeguarding Americans in the beleaguered city, and without further instructions can land a party if conditions warrant. The cruiser has 29 bluejackets aboard, but carries no marines. She will return with all speed to Vera Cruz, about 400 miles to the southwest across the Bay of Campeche.

John T. Cameron, the El Paso cattleman kidnapped by Mexican rebels and held for ransom, was released yesterday on payment of \$1,250 to his captors.

BECKER MAY NOT TELL OWN STORY

Continued from first page.

were recalled as witnesses yesterday to clear up some points in their testimony and allow the defence to cross-examine them further, as Mr. McIntyre said he desired to do when Justice Goff discharged them from the stand. The defence, however, did not improve the opportunity.

Mrs. Lillian Rosenberg, the wife of "Lefty" Louie Rosenberg, one of the gunmen charged with the murder, was a witness. She testified as to the visits of Rose, Weber and "Sam" Schepps to the Rosenberg home, at No. 747 Southern Boulevard, where they met her husband and the other three gunmen.

William Travers Jerome, former District Attorney, was again in attendance at the trial yesterday under subpoena as a witness for the defence. When asked what the nature of his

COURT RULES OUT EVIDENCE OF LARGE BANK ACCOUNTS

At the opening of the afternoon session Mr. Moss introduced evidence to show that the chattel mortgage for \$1,500, which Rose swore Becker lent to Rosenthal, was a reasonable doubt that the money did come from Rosenthal or that he knew the money was in the banks. If the people could show a specific instance where the money came from Rosenthal it might be a different matter.

Mr. McIntyre argued further that the case against his client was not one of circumstantial evidence; that there were the direct statements of Rose, Weber and Vallon that Becker gave the order to kill, and that they did what he bade them do; consequently there was no need to show motive. Such evidence was not admissible under the law unless the case was one purely of circumstantial evidence, he said. He cited court decisions to support that contention.

"If you admit this evidence, what will it mean?" asked Mr. McIntyre. "It will mean that the twelve men in the jury box will believe that this defendant is a 'grafter,' which would obscure the real issue in the case and deprive the defendant of a fair and impartial trial."

After reviewing the points of law made by counsel for the defence and stating that they were well taken Justice Goff sustained the objection.

Mr. Moss then called "Bald Jack" Rose to the witness stand. The Assistant District Attorney attempted to get upon the record a detailed account of the witness's "business relations" with Becker, but the court sustained the objection of the defence to any testimony which tended to show graft. Mr. Moss offered to allow Mr. McIntyre to cross-examine Rose further, in view of the statement of counsel for the defence when Rose was previously excused from the witness stand that he still desired to question him further. Mr. McIntyre said he had been taken by surprise by the offer of the prosecution and could not reconcentrate his mind upon the questions he had desired to ask Saturday when Rose was excused. He asked permission of the court to read over the last part of the cross-examination of Rose, but Justice Goff denied the request and excused Rose.

The people rested their case at this point. Mr. McIntyre made the usual motions for the dismissal of the indictment against Becker, on the ground that the prosecution had failed to make out a case. Justice Goff denied the motions. Counsel for the defence asked for an adjournment of court until 2 p. m. to-day in order to indulge in a little rest, and at the same time get the witnesses for the defence together.

Mr. McIntyre submitted an affidavit to the court from his physicians that he needed a rest and was in bad condition physically, as a result of the protracted session. The court refused to grant the adjournment that he had not slept for two nights and that his physicians did not deem it advisable to administer sedatives to make him sleep, as they feared the effect it might have on his heart. Justice Goff consented to adjourn court to the usual time to-day—12:30 a. m.

Mr. McIntyre also submitted an affidavit relating that he had discovered new evidence in respect to the witness Morris Luban, who gave damaging evidence against Becker in regard to conversations he had overheard between the police officer and "Jack" Rose. Luban was also an eyewitness to the shooting. Mr. McIntyre asked to be allowed to cross-examine Luban further. The justice denied the request. Becker's lawyer said told his wife he had learned that Luban had told his wife he had perjured himself on the witness stand.

Some of the early witnesses to be called by the defence are:

Charles Reich, brother of "Jack" Sullivan; "Sam" Boston, a gambler; "Itchy," a man who has been referred to several times by that name at the trial, but whose identity has not been discovered; "Louie" Green, a gambler; a man by the name of Gottlieb; "Bob" Smith, a gambler; "Jimmie" Kelly, who is said to run a café in Chinatown; "Sam" Paul, "Jimmie" James, who succeeded Rose as Rosenthal's partner in the latter's gambling house; Charles Steinert, a former member of Becker's "strong arm" squad, who is at present in the Tombs charged with perjury in the alleged "frame-up" of "Big Jack" Zelig, and Charles B. Pitt, Jr., who was known as Becker's press agent.

PEOPLE GET CORROBORATION OF CASE AGAINST BECKER

One of the mass of cumulative testimony adduced at the morning session these three points, scored by the prosecution, stood out most prominently:

Corroboration of "Bald Jack" Rose's story that he telephoned to Becker shortly after the murder to tell him that Rosenthal was dead.

Corroboration of Mrs. Rosenthal's story that Becker drew her aside and talked in low tones for a long time with her when the "strong arm" squad raided her husband's gambling house.

Corroboration of Rose's story that the raid on Rosenthal's place was on manuscript evidence, a charge made by Rosenthal before he was slain.

Becker Shows Strain.

Lieutenant Becker was perspiring when the morning session was brought to a close, and during the forenoon he showed

testimony would be Mr. Jerome declined to discuss it, saying he would rather be in the position to say truthfully that he had not discussed the matter with any one except counsel in the case.

The former District Attorney is expected to testify to a telephone conversation that Becker had with Rose when the latter was at the home of Harry Pollok. Mr. Jerome is said to have heard Becker call Rose up in regard to the affidavit which he asked Rose to make relative to the \$1,500 which Rosenthal said Becker loaned him. The testimony is expected to contradict Rose's testimony about the circumstances leading to the making of the affidavit.

District Attorney Whitman received a wireless message via Halifax yesterday from William A. De Ford, the Assistant District Attorney whom he sent to London to find Thomas Coupe, a witness in the Becker case. Mr. De Ford and Coupe are on the Mauretania and should arrive to-day. Coupe, who was formerly employed at the Elks' Club and went to England in fear of the police, will probably be called in rebuttal.

Tells of Call for Becker.

Mr. Moss first showed him the official sheets of the telephone company, made out by him on the morning of July 15, as the witness had no independent recollection of the event. In answer to Mr. Moss he said he made a certain call at the Times Building pay station at 2:37 a. m. on the day in question.

"What connection did you make at 2:37?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Audubon 629," replied Carney.

"Did you discontinue that connection later?"

"Yes, at 2 o'clock."

The cross-examination was profitless, and after Carney was excused Haywood, a bright negro, was called. Interrogated by Mr. Moss, he said he was employed in the Belvedere apartments when Rosenthal was murdered. His examination continued:

Q.—Did Becker live there? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What was its telephone number? A.—Audubon 684.

Q.—Was there a telephone call for Becker on July 15? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What time was it? A.—I don't know.

Q.—With respect to midnight, what time was it? A.—I can't say, sir.

Q.—Was it daylight or was it yet dark? A.—Dark, sir.

Q.—Did you do when you got the call? A.—I connected with Mr. Becker's apartment.

Q.—Did Becker do after that? A.—He went out.

Q.—Did you see him after that? A.—No, sir.

Mr. Hart cross-examined at the start and tried to discredit the witness by showing it was impossible for him to remember any particular call, but Haywood said something happened, referring to the murder, that fixed the call in his mind, but Mr. Hart would not permit him to say what it was that so impressed the call on his mind, and proceeded with the cross-examination as follows:

Q.—Did you get three calls for Mrs. Becker on Sunday? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Will you swear you didn't? A.—I will not swear because I don't remember.

Q.—What calls did you receive Tuesday night? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—So that you can only tell us about that one call? A.—Well, I remember better than I do.

Q.—Well, what were you doing July 15? A.—I reckon I was sleeping.

This answer created a great deal of laughter, in which the witness joined, and he added, when order was restored:

"I see what you mean now. No, I don't know what was doing the witness where he was working now. He said he was chauffeur for a business man in Princeton, having been employed there for about a month."

"Did you make your statement about

of Liberty, Fraternity and Equality and then to the middle panel, showing a heroic figure of Justice, scales in hand, and the Stars and Stripes draping one shoulder.

Only a second he looked at this, and his eyes then fixed themselves upon the third panel, The Fates. He stared, as if entranced, at the grinning skull at the feet of the oldest of the sisters, who grimly shook the thread of life that the artist showed falling against the skull.

For some time Becker glared his eyes on the skull, till, with a shudder, he rose with the rest of those in the courtroom when three loud raps announced the arrival of the black robed Justice.

The first two witnesses were telephone operators, one, John Carney, the switchboard operator in the Times Building, who testified to calling up the apartment house in which Becker lived, shortly after the murder, and the other, Lucius Haywood, the operator in the Belvedere, who swore that he received the call and connected the caller (Rose) with the Becker apartment.

Carney, who lives at No. 35 Grove street, Jersey City, gave his testimony over the repeated protests of Mr. McIntyre. But Assistant District Attorney Moss succeeded in putting on the record all that Carney knew.

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Max Margolis, one of Becker's press agents, was then put on the stand. He confessed to perjury as another man would admit a deed of bravery—with shrinking modesty. It was Mr. McIntyre who brought out this side of Margolis, but the prosecution on the redirect turned it to excellent account by showing that the perjury was done on the order of Becker, and his first perjury along this line was in swearing to a false affidavit on which Rosenthal's gambling house was raided. Becker, he swore, gave him the description of the interior of Rosenthal's house, so that he could incorporate it in the false affidavit.

After telling Mr. Moss that he had known Becker five months, Mr. Moss asked him:

Q.—Did you meet him on April 18? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where? A.—No, 10 West 45th street.

Q.—What did you do with him? A.—Room No. 10, Police Headquarters, a few hours before.

Q.—Did you see him often after that? A.—Yes, sir, many times.

Q.—What happened on April 18? A.—The word he had learned that Luban had told his wife he had perjured himself on the witness stand.

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